

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 4th June, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* of the 1st June says that hostilities are about to break out between the Amir

Circulation.
1,700 copies.

The Amir Abdul Rahman Khan and Aiyub Khan. Abdul Rahman Khan and Aiyub Khan. The question is whether the

Government will send troops to Afghanistan to assist the Amir or recognise Aiyub Khan as Amir in case Abdul Rahman Khan is defeated and deposed by Aiyub Khan. To our thinking it will never again interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan. If it were its object to maintain its influence in that country, it would not have surrendered it so hastily to Abdul Rahman after having conquered it. It is right of opinion that the Sardar who is most liked by the people should be the Amir, and it should adhere to this policy. It has appointed Abdul Rahman Khan as Amir and has assisted him with money and arms not because he was the rightful heir to the throne, but because it considered that a majority of the Afghans were in his favour. If Aiyub Khan now succeeds in defeating Abdul Rahman and placing himself

on the throne, there seems to be no reason why he should not be recognised as the *de facto* ruler of Afghanistan by the Government. True he has from the beginning borne a hostile attitude towards us, but his recognition will not lower our prestige. The present Liberal Government justly regards him as a patriot. Moreover, it will be remembered that when Abdul Rahman first entered Afghanistan, he sent word to the British officers to the effect that if the Government would not voluntarily appoint him Amir, he would seize the throne by force. When the Government appointed such an impertinent man as Amir, why should not Aiyub Khan be recognised as Amir in the event of his success?

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 31st May says that so long as a king is able to maintain his prestige, everything goes on very well.

Turkey.
But as soon as his prestige is diminished, his neighbours and even his own subjects begin to find fault with him in a variety of ways. Since the Porte has suffered a defeat at the hands of Russia new difficulties have been cropping up in Turkey every day, and even its own subjects are crying for independence. It is difficult to realize how long the European Powers will continue to interfere in the domestic quarrels of Turkey, because by the time they settle one quarrel two new quarrels arise. To our thinking the sympathy exhibited by them towards her rebellious tributary states and subjects only tends to make her position more difficult. They should leave all such matters to herself to settle.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mittr Vilas* of the 30th May publishes the proclama-

The Hindus and Musal-
mans of Multan. tion posted by some Musalman on the

gates of Multan, exhorting his co-religionists to stop all dealings with the Hindus, who are styled unbelievers in the proclamation and who are said to be as unholy as dogs and pigs, and remarks that the author of such a mischievous proclamation, which is calculated to excite

a quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans, should be blown from the gun.

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Bandhu* of the 27th May, writing from Brindaban, states that he lately had occasion to go to Dig, and visited Gobardhan, Radhakund, and other places on the way. The people of these places complained to him that the Kanjars, a vagabond race of people, who seemingly earn a livelihood by making mats and other things of reed, cupping, &c., are notorious thieves and robbers. At Gobardhan they live in the forests situated around the hill and frequently rob the pilgrims. All of them should be compelled to live at one place, and a special police force should be employed to keep watch on them. If they still continue to commit thefts and robberies, they should be transported to the Mauritius.

Circulation,
147 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nairang-i-Mazamin* of the 31st May, writing from Rayah, a village in tahsil Mahaban, zila Muttra, complains of the alleged ill-treatment of one Hira Lal, a sweetmeat-seller, by Mir Intzam Ali, peshkar, and Debi Das, kanungo.

Circulation,
193 copies.

The alleged misconduct of the peshkar and the kanungo of Rayah, Muttra, towards a shop-keeper in connection with the collection of the license-tax. Hira Lal is a poor sweetmeat-seller in Rayah. He was assessed to license-tax at Rs. 10. All persons were ordered to pay the tax by the 1st June. On the 13th May, at about 8 A. M., the kanungo sent for Hira Lal to the Government school and asked him to pay the tax. He replied that he was a poor man and should have been exempted from the payment of the tax, but that he would, however, endeavour to pay the amount in two or three days. He was detained at the school till 2 P. M. The peshkar and the kanungo again sent for him the next day at 2 P. M. He replied that he had not yet been able to collect the amount, and that if they were in a hurry, they might realize the amount by the sale of his chattels. On this they became very angry with him, and he was subjected to great ill-treatment, by their order, by two men.

He was first severely beaten. He was then made quite naked and paraded in all the streets of the village in that state. During the time the men paraded him in the village they pulled his ears and repeatedly loudly declared that any person who did not pay the tax would be treated in the same way. They then took him to his wife in that state and threatened her that if she did not pay the tax in his behalf she would be paraded in the village like him. He was then again taken back to the peshkar and kanungo and detained by them till 12 P. M.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar) of the 28th May publishes an article communicated by Rae The young native chiefs. Jawahir Singh of Lucknow. The writer states that the Government annexed Oudh simply in consequence of the tyranny and oppression of the ex-king. The writer then refers to the alleged ill-treatment of his two Hindu servants by the Nawab of Bahawalpur (see extract from the *Koh-i-Nur* at page 231 of the *Selections* from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 26th April, 1881), and hopes that, if the complaint is true, the Government will annex that state or inflict some other punishment upon the Nawab as it pleases. The writer then condemns the practice of bestowing at once full powers on young native chiefs as soon as they are 18 years old. A boy of 18 years of age has no experience whatever. The writer then proposes the following scheme for the consideration of Government :—

First, when a state is restored by Government to a young native chief on his attaining majority, the same arrangements which were made by Government for its administration should continue in force. He should be at first empowered only to collect the revenue.

Secondly, on the restoration of the state the ex-superintendent should be appointed prime minister for three years, who should teach the chief the principles of administration during that period and see what sentiments and feelings he

has towards the people and the paramount power, whether he approves of the principles of British rule, &c.

Thirdly, when his conduct has been watched in this way for two or three years and the Government is satisfied with it, the powers of third class Magistrate should be conferred on him, one year after that those of second class Magistrate, and after another year those of first class Magistrate.

Fourthly, if he is just and able, he should be entrusted with full powers at 27 years of age; otherwise his powers should not be increased.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 28th May states that on

Circulation,
490 copies.

The case of the European soldier who lately shot a native at Lahore.

the 21st May a European soldier named James Ross, belonging to the regiment posted at Mian Mir, shot a dog near a village called Bhalrawan. The owner of the dog, one Chirag, was much aggrieved, cried and remonstrated with the soldier. On this the soldier also shot the owner. Mr. Justice Plowden heard the case and acquitted the accused. The accused pleaded that he fired the gun in self-defence with the object of only slightly wounding the deceased. The accused also stated in court that he offered the deceased Rs. 3 as damages for his dog. The life of a dog is worth Rs. 3, but that of a man is worth nothing. That a dark-complexioned man of the subject race has been killed by a man of the governing race is a matter of no consequence. A subject race really deserves such treatment. Had the accused been a native and the deceased a European, the same jury and the same Mr. Justice Plowden would not have been content even with transporting the accused for life, but would have sentenced him to death.

The English supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of

The late Entrance examination of the Panjab University.

the 31st May makes the following remarks in regard to the case of the two lads who were charged with

obtaining some of the questions set at the last Entrance examination of the Panjab University by unfair means :—

" Some of the questions in the papers for the last Entrance examination of the Panjab University College, which were printed at the Lahore Central Jail, under the strict supervision of its Superintendent, appeared to have transpired, and the candidates who were suspected of having obtained these questions were lately prosecuted by the police (not by the Registrar of the Panjab University College, as stated in a late issue of the *Civil and Military Gazette*) in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, but they have been discharged, as it was not proved that they had obtained any of the actual examination-papers. No proof, so far as we are aware, has yet been found that any of the papers have really been stolen ; yet, as a precautionary measure, an additional set of questions were given, and there was an oral examination covering the ground of the written examination in the subject in which it was suspected that some questions might have transpired. There is no doubt, therefore, that the result of the double test will represent the genuine qualification of the candidates, and the object of the examination will not be, as it might otherwise have been, frustrated.

" We have, however, no words sufficient to express our astonishment at the police so utterly missing the object of the enquiry as to prosecute the two lads, against the remonstrances of the Registrar, instead of eliciting from them whence they obtained their information, and thus render a service to the State as well as to the University College, by tracing the persons who, in various previous public examinations, such as that of the Assistant Commissioners, had made a trade of the question-papers. In this enquiry both the Government and the public are interested, and its further prosecution should be entrusted to the Government Advocate and not to the police, which did not even have

the sense to be represented by an officer knowing English, but allowed the prosecution, which it had taken into its own hands, to be conducted by a *Court Inspector* unacquainted with English, against an English-speaking counsel, making most of the defence and cross-examination in a language of which the prosecutor did not understand a word. This is not the way to trace crime home, and the police should either leave matters alone when its detective and legal capacities are obviously deficient, or else provide itself with competent counsel. As for the Court, we are aghast at the obtuseness of the Judge, Mr. A. C. Marshall, in not eliciting whence the lads obtained their knowledge—if not the actual copies of the questions set—a distinction with scarcely a difference, as such copies are generally dictated or can be easily multiplied by hand. Instead, too, of postponing the case in order to obtain the deposition of the principal witness for the prosecution—the Registrar—by interrogatories from Simla, he forbore from summoning him, we believe, on the ground of his ill-health. Further, he allowed the defence to be conducted in English, instead of Urdu, which the prosecution alone understood. This is not, in our humble opinion, the way to help the cause of justice in a delicate enquiry, and we call on the Government to sift the whole matter to the bottom, and not again to entrust its examination to a highly-paid printing establishment without making sweeping changes in it. As for the late University Entrance examination, even if every single question had transpired, the precautions that were taken and the new sets that were issued on the mornings of the various examinations render its results beyond all doubt. Those candidates that passed the recent examination may congratulate themselves on having passed by the severest matriculation test ever imposed by any University, but the ends of justice are not answered by merely securing the results of the University examinations. Those who trade in question-papers—conjectured or real—should be punished, and the whole public is interested in their

punishment. The enquiry is by no means as yet ended, and we hope that the police will show more sense than they have hitherto displayed by not lording it over a few deluded wretches, but by showing that they are worth their salt by bringing the guilt home to those who have fattened on the proceeds of their criminal trade."

Circulation,
715 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 2nd June publishes a communicated article, in which the writer urges Widow-marrage. that Government should encourage the marriage of Hindu widows. The introduction of the custom of widow-marriage among the Hindus will greatly improve the condition of widows and put a stop to a great deal of crime.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
517 copies.

The late railway accident on the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 2nd June, referring to the late railway accident which happened near Amritsar, remarks that if the accident is not under-rated because only the native passengers suffered from it, it will undoubtedly be considered a very severe one. Four men were killed and 20 wounded. The axle of a carriage broke after the train had gone only 36 miles. The man who examined the carriages in the train is responsible for the accident, and should be severely punished for his carelessness. The Railway Company ought to pay damages to the wounded passengers and to the heirs of those who were killed.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 31st May refers to the same accident and expresses deep regret that accidents are so frequent on the Panjab Railway, which cause the deaths of many men every year. True, accidents cannot be stopped altogether, but nothing can justify their occurring so frequently. The derailment of carriages is generally due to two causes :—

First, the rim of the wheels of carriages has been so constructed that only a small part of it touches the rail. It is said that this is done in order that the rim and the rail may be worn out as little as possible. If this is true, it is a matter of deep regret that for the sake of such a small saving the Railway Company should endanger the lives of the passengers.

Secondly, the railroad is uneven.

Both these defects should be remedied as soon as possible. The fact of the matter is that the Panjab railroads have been constructed with undue haste.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 28th May complains that there are many *dalals* or brokers of the

Brokers at Agra.

Circulation,
225 copies.

Khatri caste at Agra who practise

great illegal extortion. When any person goes to a shop to buy anything, a broker accompanies him and tells the shopkeeper in cypher at what rate he will have to pay brokerage on any purchases made by the customer. These brokers sometimes charge the shopkeepers brokerage at 25 or 30 per cent. The brokerage ultimately falls on the purchasers, because the shopkeepers raise the price of their articles so as to cover the brokerage. The Municipal Committee should fix the rate of brokerage and also keep a register of all brokers. No person should be allowed to practise as broker without registering his name at the municipal office.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), in its issues of the 13th, the 20th, and the 27th May, publishes an Urdu poem. It is to be continued

Some Government Hin-
du officer and the *Jam-i-
Jamshed*.

Circulation
160 copies.

in future issues. It is written in Billingsgate, and some high Government native officer and his son, with whom the editor is on bad terms, have been grossly ridiculed and abused in it. The officer appears to be a Hindu, a native of Moradabad, and a Companion of the

Star of India. His wife falls in love with a sweeper named Gulab and gives birth to a son by the sweeper. The son has received a good English education and has adopted English customs and manners. He does not like his wife, who is a very beautiful woman, and is in love with an ugly female sweeper.

The same paper complains that one Aziz Ahmad Khan, **The Jam-i-Jamshed** and who was manager of his press for the Subordinate Judge of some time, and was lately dismissed Moradabad. for having misappropriated some money, has, at the instigation of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khan, the Subordinate Judge, instituted two false suits for Rs. 60 each in his court.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(325)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	Afshar-i-Punjab	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... Divan Buta Singh	May 27th & 30th	May 30th & 1st June respectively.	660 copies.
2	Agra Akhbar	... Agra	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	" 28th	1881.	225 copies.
3	Ahsan-ul-Akhbar	... Moradabad	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Ali Hussain Khan	" 26th	"	115 copies.
4	Ahsan-i-Sikanderi	... Ditta	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Ahmed Baksh	June 1st	"	115 copies.
5	Akhbar-i-Alam	... Meerut	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Kamta Prasad	May 28th	"	140 copies.
6	Akhbar-i-Am	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... Mukund Ram	" 28th & 1st May	30th & 3rd June respectively.	1,700 copies.
7	Akhbar-i-Hind	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Mirza Faiyaz Beg	June 1st	"	80 copies.
8	Akhbar-i-Qudrat	... Ditto	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Ganga Prasad	" "	"	51 copies.
9	Akhbar-i-Tasneem	... Ditto	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Puran Chand	" "	"	20 copies.
10	Akmal-ul-Akhbar	... Delhi	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Bakhral-din	May 31st	"	125 copies.
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	... Aligarh	... Urdu-English	... Bi-weekly	... Golab Rai	" 28th & 31st May	30th & 3rd June respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Almora Akhbar	... Almora	... Hindi	... Bi-monthly	Sada Nand	June 1st	"	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	Ajman-i-Akhbar	... Shahjahanpur.	... Urdu	... Ditto	Moti Mian	" "	"	"
14	Anjuman-i-Peygah	... Lahore	... Urdu-English	... Weekly	... Mir Nasir Ali	May 31st	"	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.	
								1881.	
15	<i>Awan-al-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Tegh Bahadur	May 30th	June 2nd	125 copies.	
16	<i>Irya Patrika</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi-Eng. lish.	Monthly	Rev. D. Hutton	June 1st	" "	1,150 "	
17	<i>Jahra-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	"	3rd	100 "	
18	<i>Beter Samachar</i>	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Rhaunde Rao Balaji	May 30th	"	250 "	
19	<i>Bidrat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tata Ram	27th	May 29th	147 "	
20	<i>Dabda-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Pressed	"	28th	June 2nd	225 "
21	<i>Dabduha-i-Sikandri</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	"	30th	" 1st	410 "
22	<i>Delli Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Hussain Ali	"	29th	May 31st	225 "
23	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Urdu	Ditto	Ditto	"	22nd & 29th May	29th & 4th June res.	100 "
24	<i>Hayat Jawidani</i>	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Jhabbe Lal	"	30th	June 2nd	80 "
25	<i>Hindi Prodip</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishn Bhat	"	1st	May 29th	225 "
26	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Pressad	"	28th & 1st May	30th & 3rd June res.	188 "
27	<i>Jam Jansh</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	"	27th	June 1st	160 "
28	<i>Karnavati</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	30th	" 4th	250 "
29	<i>Kashkabi-Bind</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Revd. T. Craven	June 3rd	"	May 30th	820 "
30	<i>Kani Vachan Sada</i>	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	May 23rd	"	June 1st	350 "
31	<i>Khair Khush-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	"	30th	"	20 "
32	<i>Khair Khush-i-Pan-Gulli</i>	Urdu	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	"	27th	" "	600 "

33	Koh-i-Nur	... Lahore	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	... Jawwad Ali	... May 28th & 1st June.	31st & 4th June.	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)
34	Lana-i-Nur	... Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Abdulla Khan	May 18th	29th	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)
35	Zauq-i-Mahfs	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mihdi Hussain Khan.	20th & 27th	" 30th	50 copies.
36	Lawrence Gazette	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Saiyid Jamil-al-din.	24th	" 29th	" 80 "
37	Mervar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	30th	" June 2nd	" 100 "
38	Mashriq-Qasir	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghalam Muhammed	31st	" "	" 200 "
39	Mihir-i-Darathshen	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	May 24th & 1st June.	" "	" 150 "
40	Mihir-i-Zorafat	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Puran Chand	27th	" "	" 100 "
41	Nitru Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 30th	" 1st	" 250 "
42	Mumba-ei-Adha	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	" 31st	" "	" 2nd	" 20 "
43	Najjar-i-A'an	Moradabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	" 30th	" "	" 120 "
44	Nasturing Mardan	Mautra	Ditto	Weekly	Amjid Ali	" 31st	" "	" 193 "
45	Najma-i-Khbär	Dewah	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Meva Ram	" 31st	" "	" 200 "
46	Nazmat-i-Jra	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Mohammad Hayat	June 1st	" "	" 325 "
47	Nazmat-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Jamma Das	May 30th	" "	" 106 "
48	Nib-i-Ajadem	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Iraasad	21st	" "	" 700 "
49	Nur-ul-Abdeer	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry	June 2nd	" "	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
50	Nur-ul-Ansar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	May 28th & 4th June.	29th & 4th June respectively.	337 copies.
51	Nusrat-i-Abbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" "	1st June 2nd	" 80 "
52	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	30th to 3rd June	30th to 4th June respectively.	716 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
53 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	" Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly ...	Sajjad Hussain ...	May 31st	June 4th	600 copies.
54 <i>Punjabi Akhbar</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Arifin,	" 28th & June	1st May June	300 "
55 <i>Punjabi Punch</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din ...	" 31st	June 2nd	150 "
56 <i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	Patiala ...	Ditto	"	Rikhi Kesh ...	" 30th	..."	300 "
57 <i>Pramed Sindhu</i>	Amraoti ...	Marathi	"	Eshvant Govind Sarker.	" , "	3rd	129 "
58 <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette.</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Ditto ...	" 28th	... May 31st	60 "
59 <i>Qaisar-al-Akhbar</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ditto ...	" 29th	..."	125 "
60 <i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	"	Nadir Ali Shah	" 31st & June	1st & 3rd June.	517 "
61 <i>Rohilkhand Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup ...	" 21st	..."	110 "
62 <i>Sabha Kapoorhala</i>	Kapurthala	Ditto	"	Barkat Ali ...	" 28th	2nd	209 "
63 <i>Sadiq-al-Akhbar</i>	Bhawalpur	Ditto	"	Abdul Quds	" 26th & June	29th & 4th June	455 "
64 <i>Saqfi-i-Hind</i>	Amritsar,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Rajab Ali ...	" 28th	June 1st	200 "
65 <i>Ditto</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Bulaqi Das ...	" 31st	2nd	150 "
66 <i>Sati-al-Akhbar</i>	Budaun	Ditto	"	Afzal Ali ...	" 24th	May 29th	75 "
67 <i>Saijeh Kfts-i-Sudhakar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	" 30th	June 3rd	225 "
68 <i>Shak-i-Tir</i>	Quinsayre,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Haider Ali ...	" 31st	2nd	325 "
69 <i>Surya Kaus</i>	Hulichpur,	Ditto	Monthly	Waman Narin Raja	" 25th	May 31st	...

... For the month of June 4th ...

... Golab Rai

... [T-1-2-1-A114] - 1-A114 - [T-1-2-1-A114]

70	Talib-ul-Alim	... Aligarh	... Urdu	... Monthly	... Golab Rai	... For the month of June 4th	... 9t	22
71	Takrib-al-Aseer	... Sitapur	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Manni Lal	... Jamadi-al-awal.	... 300	22
72	Tuhya-t-Hind	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Wilayat Ali	... June 1st	... 2nd	300
73	Urdu Akhbar	... Akola	... Marathi Eng- lish	... Ditto	... Dhondo Balkrishna,	... May 27th	... May 31st	325. ***
74	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... Divan Chand	... 21st & 28th June 1st &	... 2nd	325. ***
75	Vriti Dikru	... Dhar	... Marathi	... Weekly	... Hari Bhaskar	... 28th	... " 1st	900
						... "	... " 3rd	153. 22

ALLAHABAD:
The 9th June, 1861. }

PRIYAK DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

On Demand	Amount	Ditto	... I.P.T.-Acacia	... Wappinging, V.W.M.	200	200
On Demand	Amount	Ditto	... I.P.T.-Acacia	... Wappinging, V.W.M.	200	200
On Demand	Amount	Ditto	... I.P.T.-Acacia	... Wappinging, V.W.M.	200	200
On Demand	Amount	Ditto	... I.P.T.-Acacia	... Wappinging, V.W.M.	200	200
On Demand	Amount	Ditto	... I.P.T.-Acacia	... Wappinging, V.W.M.	200	200

PRINTED AT THE H. W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

